



## Amusements.

**GAIETY THEATRE.**  
Lessons ... Mrs. Bayless and Mayfield.  
Sub-Lessee and Proprietor ... Martin Simonsen.  
Pudtively the Last Night but One of  
SIMONSEN'S ROYAL ENGLISH AND ITALIAN OPERA  
COMPANY.

**TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY.** **TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY.** 21st instant,  
will be produced  
Vivian Wallace's "MARITANA,"  
in 3 acts.  
**TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.** **TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.** Positively farewell night of the  
Opera Company.  
**FOR THE BENEFIT OF MARTIN SIMONSEN.** For the benefit of Martin Simonsen,  
on which occasion a momentous event will be presented, consisting of the  
**THIRD ACT OF MARITANA,**  
after which a grand VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,  
with which the GAIETY will resound.  
**MARTIN SIMONSEN,** the world-renowned Violinist,  
will perform some of his celebrated and much-admired VIOLIN  
SOLOS, and all the artists of the company will appear in favourite songs  
and ballads.  
After which the 4th act of  
**UN ALMA IN MASCHERA.**  
To conclude with the Act 3 and the celebrated Incantation  
**DER FRIEHEUT,**  
including the spectacular fireworks.  
**MARTIN SIMONSEN** will also address the audience during  
the evening.

**GAIETY THEATRE.**

The Greatest Production  
ever attempted at this Theatre.

**WALTER REED'S**

latest comedy "Reverence."

In 11 scenes, 2 acts, 1 scene.

VANITY FAIR

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Box plan open from 10 a.m. THIS DAY, at NICHOLSON'S,  
where seats can be reserved.

**O P E R A H O U S E.** **L**essons and Manager ... W. J. Wilson.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE

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LAST NIGHT

# THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

## SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A meeting of the finance committee of the Sydney Municipal Council was held at the Town Hall, yesterday, when the Mayor presided in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

Accounts for wages, amounting to £1754 4s. 2d., were passed for payment, and petitions were presented by Alderman TAYLOR for the paving in Lime-street, and by Alderman KIPPEN against the completion of a wooden building in George-street, as it would be a contravention of the Sydney Improvement Act.

Alderman CHAPMAN said that several years had elapsed since residents had affirmed that the pavements of the street should be placed in a satisfactory condition. The work was not completed yet, and he hoped they might wait until an outside office to be built up. He therefore, in order that they should know how matters stood, moved, "That the city engineer should furnish a weekly report on the digging and earthmoving, the quantity done, and the progress of the contractors."

The motion was supported by Alderman DEAN and others.

Alderman McELHINE said that owners of property should not be called upon to bear the payments, and down, and the law was to have been applied to them to do so. He knew a widow, who, unfortunately, had to sell her property, because she could not afford the cost of paving in consequence.

He commented that it was not a man's life is safe when his character is so unsafe. You may send to my wife for the documents, and you will see them. I am under no obligation to any man in creation. What I have I have won and worked for. You will find that Bradford has been obtained for us.

At the end of the month we shall furnish a weekly report on the digging and earthmoving, the quantity done, and the progress of the contractors."

Alderman DEAN said that he and the Mayor had heard of it.

Alderman DAVIES said: I never took part in Bradford's contract. The record of the proceedings will show this.

I move a motion it is for the lowest contract to be accepted. I have never striven to influence any alderman or any officer in any direction. No man's life is safe when his character is so unsafe.

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At the end of the month we shall furnish a weekly report on the digging and earthmoving, the quantity done, and the progress of the contractors."

The motion was supported by Alderman DEAN and others.

Alderman TAYLOR said it was Bradford's tender he had referred to.

Alderman DAVIES : I have received nothing from Bradford's contract.

After a short discussion, Alderman GREEN said they should not entertain every rascally rumour that was set afloat.

Alderman YOUNG remarked that every one of Alderman Green's actions could not be regarded in a favourable light.

He said that if he could get a man 2500 more for a piece of land than it was worth.

Alderman GREEN replied: That is not exactly true.

Mr. Jones, the City Engineer ; Mr. Mountain, the City Architect ; and Mr. Woolcott, the Town Clerk, being present.

Alderman DAVIES said: Have I spoken to you, Mr. Jones, about any contract?

Mr. JONES : Not so as to influence me in any way. No alderman has tried to influence me.

Alderman DAVIES spoke to you, Mr. Mountain?

Mr. MOUNTAIN and Mr. WOOLCOTT : No.

Alderman DAVIES : I shall feel it my duty as my representative to let the matter rest here. No one who has had any position before the officers with the business, has not been let off from the paving responsibility, and the business appeared to him to be important. So long as the work was left to him.

So far as the work was left to their officers, it would not be an infringement of their rights.

He knew of a Mrs. Fowler, worth £12,000

or £15,000 a year, who had been called upon to lay some pavements, and Alderman Moore used his influence to have her withdrawn. [Mr. Mountain : "It is all over now."]

The business was worked in a hasty and impulsive manner, onset of paving, and the paving was supplied to another and let off. In his mind the corporation should have power to lay its pavements and to levy a tax upon property-owners to cover the cost.

Alderman O'CONNOR said that a statement was made in the council some time ago which reflected very unfavourably upon the aldermen, and the steps which should be taken to prove whether it was true or false. It was to the effect that their body was presented with some iron railing. Such an acquisition should be thoroughly sifted, in order that those who were involved in the transaction might be held responsible.

He asked Alderman J. D. Young if he could give him any information to prove whether the statement was true or false. He would be happy to find that the accusation was untrue; but if it were true, the alderman in question should retire from the council.

Alderman J. D. YOUNG said that he had certainly made an insertion in the paper at the moment, and now even he did not remember doing so.

He had conversed with several aldermen who had the same thing as he did. He was sorry that the gentleman he had heard accused was not at the meeting, but Alderman Davies, Mr. J. D. Young, if he could give him any information to prove whether the statement was true or false. He would be happy to find that the accusation was untrue; but if it were true, the alderman in question should retire from the council.

Alderman DEAN said that he had been advised to refer the matter to the Hon. John Davies. Other aldermen twice as much as he did about the matter. Alderman Fowler got it from the man direct, and if he himself were informed, that would give him the right to speak.

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contests to the House Committee, he did call on Mr. PENFOLD and complain of the quality of the bread and meat. Mr. PENFOLD then told him to embody his complaint in a letter, adding, "You need not mention that you have been to me." He (West) said he admitted that he told a falsehood before the House Committee, and that he committed an error in not at once when questioned acknowledging that he had been to Mr. PENFOLD. Most Boards, we fancy, would require a good deal of evidence from such a source as this before adopting decisive measures of any kind. But even the storekeeper admitted that when the meat was bad the SUPERINTENDENT refused to pass it. "The SUPERINTENDENT generally asked," he said, "Is it sweet?" and on receiving a reply in the affirmative indicated that the meat was to be passed. When, however, the meat was so bad that it could not possibly be used Mr. THOMAS had sent to Mr. SKILLINGFORD for a supply." Evidence like this is quite sufficient to exonerate the SUPERINTENDENT so far as the passing of bad meat is concerned. As to the broad local opinion as to the meat, the Inspector of CHARITIES testified that what he had seen "was of fair quality," and he added that "what he paid more attention to than to anything else when he visited the institution was the appearance of the children, and he had always found them look as if they were well fed." We suppose that the meat supplied to the Randwick Asylum is not exactly of the best quality. That could not be expected. People who pay 6d. and 7d. a pound for meat do not always get what they like, and it seems that the price paid for fresh beef at the Randwick Asylum is three-half-pence or twopence. What people who pay that or any other price for meat have a right to demand is that it shall be sweet, and the statements made to the Directors on Wednesday contained no evidence that the SUPERINTENDENT had passed meat that was not sweet. It does not appear that the SUPERINTENDENT was free from blame. It was complained that he had failed to report the shortcomings of the tradesmen to the House Committee. It seems also that he has not always been so guarded in his utterances as a man in his position ought to be. Against these things, however, should be placed the fact that the institution has greatly improved under the present management, and this is the matter to which the public will attach importance. Without justifying or excusing the SUPERINTENDENT it will appear to outsiders that it will be of little use expecting the officers of the institution to work harmoniously unless some of their superiors set them a good example. Unfortunately the Randwick Board has never been a particularly happy one. When it has no sectarian differences to keep itself alive, it somehow manages to find personal ones. It will be seen that notice has been given that a committee be appointed to investigate the working of the institution. If such a committee is appointed it might profitably make inquiries as to the working of the Board of Directors.

Those who are familiar with the workings of the land laws will not be surprised at the disclosures which have recently been made of wholesale dummifying. Dummifying is no new thing to those who know the country; squatters have saved themselves from spoliation and built up great estates by it in every pastoral district; its results are seen as plainly in fifty-thousand-acre freeholds as in shifted fences and dismantled huts. It was born with the Act under which selection before survey was first authorized, and its growth has been commensurate with the workings of that Act. The one in fact has been the natural result of the other; as selection became the honest man's opportunity and the idle knave's chance, so dummifying became the squatter's tool. Only latterly it has become more prominent, because it has become more audacious. In its early days it was a matter to be dealt with cautiously; but the old and proven servant could be trusted as a dummy, and he must be handled cunningly and tenderly; must be taught to regard his selection and subsequent transfer as an act of reasonable gratitude and obedience, or as a means of securing his comfortable billet as a permanent. While things were in this condition the plague was not very widely spread. The old and faithful servants were not a multitude in the land, and in some cases their natural honesty was strong enough to resist the specious pleas of so-called loyalty and fidelity. By degrees, however, necessities grew larger and caution grew less. Dummifying began to be a trade, and men went out to it naturally, as to the shearing or the harvest, either driving a straightforward bargain with the squatter, or saving themselves from all legal risks by selecting in places where it would be incumbent on the squatter to buy them out. They have had friends to back them in this enterprise by finding the money and sharing the spoil. Dummies have been the tools of black-mailers as well as the tools of squatters. We have heard enough of that sort of things, but it is by no means defunct yet; the professional dummy is as much of an institution as the free selector, and he bids fair to be cut out by another innovation which we are called upon to note. It is hardly necessary to refer to the affair at Walpole described some days ago. The Lands Department has doubtless made vigorous inquiry into the facts to see whether the letter of the law has been strained. But another affair is spoken of by the Dubbo correspondent of the *Sydney Mail*, which seems to indicate that the latest amendment of the Act has opened a sort of floodgate, through which dummifying has streamed with uncustomed force. He states:—"There has been more dummifying since the Act of 1850 became law than in any 10 years previously. What with mineral conditional purchases and the many stragglers resorted to, the law has been a dead letter. The squatter has had the best professional advice, and he has taken advantage of it to the full. One pastoralist in these parts has about a dozen men, whose ages average 70 years, in his employ. They are all 640-acre men, and their wills are already made. Two or three of the old fellows have already died, and the land having devolved on their employer by devise, of course, has only to make improvements." This indicates that the country about Dubbo is, by means of the Land Act, passing from State control into the hands of wealthy grantees or corporate bodies of financiers; it implies that Dubbo, being the great seat of Western railway extension, is also the great centre of land speculation. It means that by the time the railway comes from Dubbo

to Bankstown, the whole of the rich pastoral lands lying between those towns will be as hopelessly in the hands of the Marumbidgee flats between Narrandera and Hay. The Lands Department is not blind to this matter; the official records tell the tale plainly if not emphatically as the journal of the observant traveller. Surely it is reasonable to ask if such conditions as these are to be regarded with continuous satisfaction, and it seems pertinent to both matter and time to suggest the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the practical working of the law. It is a matter of much more importance than unsound friendly societies, or even strangely mismanaged islands, and having a greater influence upon the public welfare, might claim a larger share of the governmental regard.

In the matter of railways, Victoria and South Australia seem to agree much better than Victoria and New South Wales. They find it possible to consult as to the route it will be most advisable for the lines to take, so as to couple the two great cities and serve the people of the two colonies. It is a happy circumstance that the two colonies are able to agree in this manner, because it is certain that their united efforts will materially advance the interests of New South Wales. The names of the country upon which the connecting link is made renders the task simple. It is not so valuable as to be a bone of contention, it is in fact rather a desert to be bridged than a field to be worked for profit—a stretch of sterile country lying between the rich agricultural lands of some value for pastoral purposes, but not likely for many years to come to do much in the way of swelling railway traffic. In our own case in Riverina, the main line of our railway taps a source of wealth that may be drawn in any direction, and common and equitable principles of self-regard make it an essential part of our railway system to so construct lines that commerce may be drawn to ourselves and not given to others. This is painfully seen in the condition of some of the south-western portions of Riverina, and particularly in the case of the Old Man Plain, between Hay and Tumut. It is a matter of much regret that those townships cannot be joined by a railway, but the obstacles to such a course is under present circumstances insurmountable. Such a railway would practically surrender a territory, and without gaining any equivalent advantage. No such sacrifice can be made by either Victoria or South Australia in the coupling of their systems. The line of separation is already fixed by the sand and mallee lying between the wheat-growing lands. The Governments have but to agree upon a point of connection, and in doing this should remember that an expeditionary route between the two cities in the first point for consideration. Past experience has shown that it is not desirable to make detours in main lines; outlying agricultural blocks can be satisfied by branch lines or trans. A straight through line is the chief desideratum; and to achieve this, minor issues should and apparently will on both sides be sunk.

We are not in a position to forecast the Report of the Board which has visited the aboriginal mission stations of New South Wales, but we have reason to believe that it will not be in favour of the perpetuation of the present system. Large numbers of aborigines of both sexes and of all ages are gathered at the mission stations, fed and clothed and taught to be useful, but there does not appear to be any clearly defined object in view as to the ultimate disposal of the young people who are growing up to man's and woman's estate. At the McPhersonian mission the custom is to remove young natives from their evil associations, educate them, and train them in industry, and then send them back to their homes under conditions that will afford a prospect of their being useful to those with whom they may come in contact after life. There does not appear to be any such object in connection with the Maloga and Waranganda missions, nor is there any other in prospect that would serve the same purpose. We believe there is a very strong objection entertained against any proposal to send the aborigines back to their former unsettled life; but unless a change takes place in the present system the young people of both sexes may grow up together at the mission stations not only subject to the undesirable influence of older natives, but impressed with the conviction that they may depend upon the State and Church for their support, and may regard the mission stations as benevolent asylums for their special benefit. While the aborigines are young they may derive great benefit from their training at these mission stations, but as they approach the years of manhood and womanhood, they should, if possible, be drafted into respectable families, where, under a system somewhat similar to that successfully carried out by the State Children's Relief Board, they might be usefully occupied and taught habits of self-dependence. Past experience proves that the practice of gathering persons of different sexes and various ages, for any lengthened period in one establishment, however well conducted, may be productive of serious evils. An aboriginal mission station, where some of the inmates are usually of very doubtful moral antecedents, is peculiarly liable to encourage the development of these evils, and the inmates must also in time be deprived of whatever degree of self-reliance they may have possessed. As training institutions, into which wandering families may be gathered, and where they may be taught to be cleanly and sober, and instructed in habits of usefulness, they should serve a very valuable end; but unless the younger inmates are periodically drafted off into families where they will be profitably employed and well cared for, the mission stations may simply serve the purpose of snatching the unfortunate natives from one evil to expose them to another.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

ANAN Bay is providing more work for the representatives of the European Powers. Though driven from Alexandria, he refuses to submit. On the contrary he is, according to report, recruiting his army, and reconnoitring the enemy's position. The inactivity of the British force, whose movements are by direction of the home authorities, limited to vigilante inquiry into the facts to see whether the letter of the law has been strained. But another affair is spoken of by the *Sydney Mail*, which seems to indicate that the latest amendment of the Act has opened a sort of floodgate, through which dummifying has streamed with uncustomed force. He states:—"There has been more dummifying since the Act of 1850 became law than in any 10 years previously. What with mineral conditional purchases and the many stragglers resorted to, the law has been a dead letter. The squatter has had the best professional advice, and he has taken advantage of it to the full. One pastoralist in these parts has about a dozen men, whose ages average 70 years, in his employ. They are all 640-acre men, and their wills are already made. Two or three of the old fellows have already died, and the land having devolved on their employer by devise, of course, has only to make improvements." This indicates that the country about Dubbo is, by means of the Land Act, passing from State control into the hands of wealthy grantees or corporate bodies of financiers; it implies that Dubbo, being the great seat of Western railway extension, is also the great centre of land speculation. It means that by the time the railway comes from Dubbo

ford's account received, it became rather subdued. On the motion of Alderman Fowler, however, it was resolved to appoint a committee to inquire into the tenders for general castings for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, in order to ascertain if any undue influence had been exercised to procure the acceptance of any particular contract. The Mayor informed the aldermen that a deputation had waited upon him to desire their attendance in an official capacity at a public reception to be given to Sir Henry Parkes on his arrival here. The idea met with only a little favour, and occasion was taken to refer to the Government having consented to forward tickets to the Council for the May half-year celebration, and also to their having left them out in the cold when the Prince laid the foundation stone of her Majesty's statue. Alderman McIlroy, indeed, said that the Premier never lost an opportunity for insulting the aldermen. Eventually the committee resolved that if any of the aldermen attended the reception, they should do so on what one of their number denominates the "so as you please" principle. After this the Mayor read an interesting minute, in which he said that he had found it necessary to direct that considerable reductions should take place in the working staff, and the discontinuance of works not absolutely required, and that he could scarcely hope that his promise to leave the City Fund without debit balance at the end of the year would be fulfilled, in consequence of too many works having been undertaken. Full particulars of the proceedings will be found in another column.

In the matter of railways, Victoria and South Australia seem to agree much better than Victoria and New South Wales. They find it possible to consult as to the route it will be most advisable for the lines to take, so as to couple the two great cities and serve the people of the two colonies. It is a happy circumstance that the two colonies are able to agree in this manner, because it is certain that their united efforts will materially advance the interests of New South Wales. The names of the country upon which the connecting link is made renders the task simple. It is not so valuable as to be a bone of contention, it is in fact rather a desert to be bridged than a field to be worked for profit—a stretch of sterile country lying between the rich agricultural lands of some value for pastoral purposes, but not likely for many years to come to do much in the way of swelling railway traffic. In our own case in Riverina, the main line of our railway taps a source of wealth that may be drawn in any direction, and common and equitable principles of self-regard make it an essential part of our railway system to so construct lines that commerce may be drawn to ourselves and not given to others. This is painfully seen in the condition of some of the south-western portions of Riverina, and particularly in the case of the Old Man Plain, between Hay and Tumut. It is a matter of much regret that those townships cannot be joined by a railway, but the obstacles to such a course is under present circumstances insurmountable. Such a railway would practically surrender a territory, and without gaining any equivalent advantage. No such sacrifice can be made by either Victoria or South Australia in the coupling of their systems. The line of separation is already fixed by the sand and mallee lying between the wheat-growing lands. The Governments have but to agree upon a point of connection, and in doing this should remember that an expeditionary route between the two cities in the first point for consideration. Past experience has shown that it is not desirable to make detours in main lines; outlying agricultural blocks can be satisfied by branch lines or trans. A straight through line is the chief desideratum; and to achieve this, minor issues should and apparently will on both sides be sunk.

The award of the Coopers Scholarship for classics was overlooked in the recent report of the University examinations. It was won by Mr. A. B. Middleton, being the third classical scholarship won by that candidate.

At the annual meeting of the Art Society of New South Wales, held last night at the School of Arts, a great deal of important business was transacted. The annual report and balance-sheet show that the young society is full of vigorous life, and that they will repay personal. The office-bearers were all re-elected, as indeed they deserved to be, and then the president, Mr. E. Combe, delivered a scholarly address, which will be read with interest by everyone with a taste for art. A full report is given in another column.

This member of the Friendly Societies' Commission who has been sitting at Newcastle during the past few days was Mr. John Davies, C.M.G. (President), Mr. Abigail, M.L.A., Mr. P. H. Holdsworth, Mr. Newland, Mr. J. Gelling, Mr. W. E. Langley, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Mr. L. E. Marcus (Secretary). The greater part of these gentlemen returned to Sydney yesterday. We learn that they took a large amount of evidence as to the working of the various lodges of the Friendly Societies in the Hunter River district, and some very important information was elicited. It appears, among other things, that some of the lodges have only about 500 members to their credit, for the purpose of meeting all liabilities.

At the monthly meeting of the Ladies' United Evangelistic Association, advertised to take place on Wednesday, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That, in consequence of the lecture of the eminent Christian scientist, the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, taking place at 3 p.m., this meeting, with the consent of the lady invited to preside, do now adjourn, to give all an opportunity of profiting by his teaching."

A CORRESPONDENT urges that as the tramway to Circular Quay is now approaching completion, the Government should provide suitable waiting-rooms in the various halting places for the accommodation of passengers.

JUDGES from the number of entries which have been received for the forthcoming exhibition of the New South Wales Poultry, Pigeon, and Canary Society, to be held on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of August, at the Temperance Hall, it promises to be more successful than those of the previous years. The entries, which closed last week, resulted as follows:—Poultry, 241; pigeons, 280; canaries, 208—making a total of 730 entries, which shows an increase of 161 entries as compared with last year's exhibition. The total number of single birds to be on view will exceed 5000.

Some exceptionally fat bullocks were sold at the Hobart sale yards yesterday by Mr. Joseph Leeds, realizing £11 9s. 0d., the highest price obtained there for cattle for years past. The lot comprised 155 bullocks from Mr. W. Sly's Ardoch station, and came by train from Dubbo.

The official record of the Bathurst Juvenile Industrial Exhibition, inaugurated by the committee of the local School of Arts, has been published, in order that their experience may be useful to promoters of any similar undertaking, and with a view of summarizing the results. The returns show that 26,000 persons visited the exhibition, which was very satisfactory, though not quite so large as the previous year. This may be due to the fact that the school of arts was not open to the public on Saturday evenings, and that the entrance fee was 2s. 6d. instead of 3s. 6d. The total sum received was £1000, and the profits £600.

The Paris *Journal* says:—"It is rather curious to learn that Ourabi Bey, the fiery colonel, was just before his accession to power, a petty employee in the Ottoman firm, where his duties consisted in superintending the fodder supplies with which that firm was entrusted.

It is not rather comical to see such a high personage holding the Great Powers at bay, and declaring treason null and void? ... For mere patriotism the Ottoman firm are bound to take back their former Jerry employee, while increasing his salary by 50 per cent, with the promise of a substantial Christmas box." And on

"We (Pall Mall Gazette) see nothing comical about this man's rise. This is by no means the first time since the days of Joseph the Hebrew when a mean man has sprung to power in the valley of the Nile. The founder of the present Khedive's family was himself but an Albanian peasant; so Ourabi Pasha's rise is not a thing to be laughed over by quidnuncs, therefore, but very much the reverse."

In our paragraph of Tuesday, in reference to the erection of the organ in the old Church of England Cemetery, South Sydney, mention was inadvertently omitted of the fact that Mr. W. Long, Castlereagh-street, was the contractor for the work.

We have been requested to call attention to an advertisement in another column, which announces that the publication of the next number of the *Sydney University Review* is deferred until Thursday next.

for 10 years after that date, shall be at liberty, within three years from the 18th July, 1882, to enter into articles of clerkship to a practising attorney for three years; and then upon his having served such clerkship, and passed two examinations in law at the University, and in five subjects of law before the Board of Examiners, he shall be qualified to practise as an attorney of the Supreme Court.

Taxation theory of Cosmopolitan Revolution (says the *Times of India*) is laid down clearly enough in Orsini's autobiography written just before he left England for the attempt upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon. Curiously enough, Orsini disapproved of the system the *republican* of which he disclosed, and intimated that he had resolved, as a measure of humanity, to strike at one man, Napoleon III, rather than pursue the method of bringing about irreconcilable antagonism between the classes and ruled by a series of assassinations of the lesser agents of authority, which were the plan adopted by Maximilian and other high priests of revolution. Orsini related how Maxilian planned the simultaneous assassination of fifty Austrian officers in the cause of Milan in one evening, so as to render any possible reconciliation between the French and the Austrians impossible. The four demons who did their frightful deeds were all Frenchmen.

Boyle, in his memoirs, says that the *Pall Mall Gazette* was ready to the effect that the day after the robbery Bowe sold him three diamond rings for £5; subsequently, hearing of the robbery, he expressed his belief that the rings were part of the missing property, and Bowe admitted, Boyle said, that he was afterwards induced by Bowe and McNamee to assist him in removing the gems and breaking up the jewellery, which was melted by McNamee, and sold by him (Bowe) at the Mint for £3, receiving £4 for his services. The statement was corroborated to some extent by witnesses. All the prisoners were committed for trial.

Alexander Neil was charged at Sandringham, this morning, with smuggling £150 worth of jewellery from the store of Joseph Ainski on 10th June. Detective O'Callaghan stated that two of the principal witnesses had been got out of the way. He then related the circumstances which led to the arrest of the prisoners. A clue having been obtained through Roberts taking some diamonds to a jeweller to be reset. A statement by Roberts was read to the effect that the day after the robbery Bowe sold him three diamond rings for £5; subsequently, hearing of the robbery, he expressed his belief that the rings were part of the missing property, and Bowe admitted, Boyle said, that he was afterwards induced by Bowe and McNamee to assist him in removing the gems and breaking up the jewellery, which was melted by McNamee, and sold by him (Bowe) at the Mint for £3, receiving £4 for his services. The statement was corroborated to some extent by witnesses. All the prisoners were committed for trial.

Judgment was given to-day by Mr. Justice Moleworth in a friendly suit brought by the next of kin of the late Edward Wilson, one of the proprietors of the *Argus*, against the Attorney-General, to obtain the opinion of the Court touching the legality of portion of the will directing an amount to be applied annually to such charitable, religious, and useful institutions as the trustees think fit. His Honor said the subject was now to him a friendly suit brought by the next of kin of the late Edward Wilson, one of the proprietors of the *Argus*, against the Attorney-General, to obtain the opinion of the Court touching the legality of portion of the will directing an amount to be applied annually to such charitable, religious, and useful institutions as the trustees think fit. 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with the Messengers Maritimes steamers calling at the Semaphore.

A clue has been obtained to the robbery from the tramway office. At the inquest on Edward Richardson, of Mount Gambier, a letter found on the body was read. It contained Dr. Parker's letter to deceased, dated July 10, suspending him until the colonial surgeon had inquired into certain charges laid against him. At the bottom was Richardson's writing, dated July 19, as follows:—"I deny that my conduct was of the nature represented by the men in the charge mentioned. As this can never be explained to the satisfaction of this public, I have at last resolved to take drastic steps. My conduct with regard to the hospital stores, to which reference has been made, has always been perfectly honest. I am bound to express to many good friends the greatest gratitude.—Edward Richardson." A verdict of died from a wound inflicted by his own hand during a fit of temporary insanity was recorded.

## NORTHERN TERRITORY.

PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY.

Mr. de Liss has resigned his position as manager of the sugar company, owing to the interference of Mr. Bean, the managing director, who is also director and manager of a rival company. Mr. de Liss, with Mr. Levi, will proceed to Adelaide by the next steamer. Much regret is felt at Mr. de Liss's departure. The cane on the estate is reported to be looking very fine.

## MINING INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CARCOAR, THURSDAY.

The treasurer of the Pastoral Protection Association has received and paid for over 2000 noxious animals during the week. Mr. Beyers, M.L.A., has been visiting several of the newly-opened claims in the vicinity of Gally Swamp. A demonstration is mooted on the occasion of opening the newly-erected courthouses. The weather during the day is fine, with heavy frosts both night and morning.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY.

Seaman's wages for foreign-going vessels at this port have been raised to £5 per month. A miner, named Attwood, had three of his ribs broken at the A. A. Company's colliery to-day. The Friendly Societies Commission concluded their sitting yesterday. During the evening temperance lectures were delivered at the Protestant Hall, in which the Hon. John Davies, Mr. P. R. Howorth, Mr. F. Abigail, and others, took part. The weather continues unsatisfactory.

INVERELL, THURSDAY.

A serious accident occurred at Teapee Swamp the other day to a farmer named Nagle. He was riding when his horse fell, and Nagle falling underneath received such serious injuries that his life was at once despaired of. He is now slowly recovering. The Bishop of Bathurst preaches here Sunday. The weather is fine and frosty.

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NYMAGEE, THURSDAY.

Mr. Russell Barton, M.L.A., arrived here yesterday for the purpose of making a general inspection of the mine, after which he proceeds to Cobar. We have had frosty nights and fine days, and the grass is looking very green. Business still remains quiet, four being in great demand, and selling at the rate of 10/- per bag.

PAIGEES, THURSDAY.

A fire occurred early yesterday evening at Clark's Hotel, situated on Cobargo Creek, near Parkes. The building and furniture were totally destroyed, very little being saved. The estimated loss is over £700. The building and furniture were insured with the Australian Mutual Society for £252. The owners held an inquest to-morrow. The supposed cause of the fire is the bursting of a kerosene lamp in the bar, where the fire was first discovered. The weather is very fine, warm in the day-time and cool at night. Mining is quiet. The grass and crops are looking splendid.

MUDGEE, THURSDAY.

The annual stud sheep-shears at Hawkes' took place on the 23rd last Wednesday. Goats were milled, alpaca, flock sales fetching from four to eight guineas. Sheep sales were £1700 and 500 ewes were sold, the proceeds of the sale being £10,500.

WAGGA WAGGA, THURSDAY.

Six thousand three hundred and fifty acres of land were selected to-day in 27 lots.

WOODBURN, THURSDAY.

Crushing has commenced, and a number of miners are at work, but whether from want of energy and perseverance, or the falling off of yields, or other causes, the two crushing plants which were formerly kept in full work have been removed to other fields, in consequence of which nearly the whole of the quartz mining in the district was suspended. Mr. S. E. Smith, state member for Juniper, M.L.A., told the miners to return to the Lower Hunter, via the Colchester Mine, State, Evans Star, Homebush Cambrian, and Siberian, who are recommended work. Whatever might have been the cause of the removal of the crushing plant from Sebastopol, the fact remains that the Morning Star crushed several thousand tons of payable quartz, and the miners might be safe in returning to the Lower Hunter, especially to the Colchester Mine, which is the most advanced, and is being tested below the depth of 150 feet. The geological formation of Sebastopol presents all the characteristic features of a rich gold-field, both for quartz and alluvial, and if economically worked and systematically prospected, it would probably support a numerous mining population.

The warden of the Trunkey Creek district has sent in the following report to the Minister of Mines:—"About Toum and Junction Point, mining matters are beginning to look more encouraging than for the last five years. The proprietors of the quartz mines are doing well, and are making a profit. They have finished crushing with very encouraging result. The specimens were too good to be trusted in a dray to carry 10 miles to the mill, and were consequently picked out; and I believe a more splendid lot never were unearthed in this district. The quartz, which is principally white, is of a fine quality, and when vein cut, is of a colour equal to that of the opal of Sydney, was only moderate, but, notwithstanding this drawback, the performance by the company was excellent. The dray in the third act of Norma was splendidly rendered by Madame and Martina Simonetta, and the latter's role in Lucia di Lammermoor, and the second and third acts of 'Il Filo di Matilde' and 'Angelo' were also well performed. The warden of the Quartz Mine, Mr. Martin Simonetta, who deserves a crowded house. On Monday evening Mr. Reid he would open a dramatic season with a short drama, entitled 'Vanity Fair.'

THEATRE ROYAL.

Youthful audiences at this place of amusement will be disappointed to learn that there will be any change to the programme for some time to come. THE OPERA HOUSE.

James' still presents a house last night at this place of amusement, and it is unlikely that there will be any change to the programme for some time to come.

THE VICTORIA HALL.

"II Trovatore" was repeated at this place of amusement last night with fair success, and the company acquitted themselves with more than the average of skill. The performance to-night will be for the benefit of Mr. Sigismund Falchi, who will sing Ferrari's aria from "Pipino."

The Marrickville Vocal Union held their fifth concert at the Council-chambers, Marrickville, last evening, before a numerous audience. The large hall of the chambers in which the concert was given had been tastefully decorated with wreaths and garlands of leaves and flowers, so that the sense of sight, as well as that of hearing, was gratified. The trios, which were the chief feature of the concert, were well received, and the vocal soloists, Misses Moore, Mrs. Davenport, and Mr. T. Kinn, an old and well-known stock actor, and the home-honoured "Green Bush" will be produced. On Saturday Mr. W. E. Sheridan, a tragedian who has secured a leading position in America, will open in "King Lear."

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DENILIQUIN PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DENILIQUIN, THURSDAY.

The Deniliquin Pastoral and Agricultural Society's Show was held to-day, and was a complete success. The participants of the awards in the sheep-shears have already been sent. The show in this section was first-class. Austin and Millar, of Wangaratta, made out the reputation of their well-known firm, and the chairman was present. The best of the sheep-shears exhibited, for which they secured the award. They were to-day offered at 1000 guineas, but the offer was refused, as also a subsequent offer of 1200 guineas. The show of cattle was poor, the principal prize-taking being Kyneton, who obtained a first-class. The competition was not very keen, however, and the cattle were shown entirely unbroken. It is to be hoped the display was fair. Mr. Birken was chosen champion with his herd. In drought stock Mr. A. Howson, of Kyneton, was principal prizewinner. In implements and machinery the display was made by Mr. J. A. Howson, Mr. J. H. Robinson and Co., Mr. J. H. Robinson and Co., who exhibited prime bullocks and wagons produced by a good local competitor, Mr. Cox and T. Birchfield, about equally competing, the workmanship being highly commended. In seddery, &c., there was a first-class display, the local manufacturer and others taking prizes, the former receiving certificates for their collections. A noticeable feature was the display of plain and fancy needlework, which attracted the attention of lady visitors especially. Miss Moore being first, and Miss Orr obtaining a certificate for plain needlework. Mr. J. C. McGuffin, first, and Miss Macdonald, second, for fancy work. Crochet and lace glassware were exhibited by Webb and Son, of Melbourne, and obtained a certificate. In farm and dairy produce Charles Uppill obtained first for cheeses, George J. for butter, D. Elcock for potatoes, and J. G. for hay. The winning entries for meat and game were exhibited, for which the best of the award. They were to-day offered at 1000 guineas, but the offer was refused, as also a subsequent offer of 1200 guineas. The show of cattle was poor, the principal prize-taking being Kyneton, who obtained a first-class. The competition was not very keen, however, and the cattle were shown entirely unbroken. It is to be hoped the display was fair. Mr. Birken was chosen champion with his herd. In drought stock Mr. A. Howson, of Kyneton, was principal prizewinner. In implements and machinery the display was made by Mr. J. A. Howson, Mr. J. H. Robinson and Co., Mr. J. H. Robinson and Co., who exhibited prime bullocks and wagons produced by a good local competitor, Mr. Cox and T. Birchfield, about equally competing, the workmanship being highly commended. In seddery, &c., there was a first-class display, the local manufacturer and others taking prizes, the former receiving certificates for their collections. A noticeable feature was the display of plain and fancy needlework, which attracted the attention of lady visitors especially. Miss Moore being first, and Miss Orr obtaining a certificate for plain needlework. Mr. J. C. McGuffin, first, and Miss Macdonald, second, for fancy work. Crochet and lace glassware were exhibited by Webb and Son, of Melbourne, and obtained a certificate. In farm and dairy produce Charles Uppill obtained first for cheeses, George J. for butter, D. Elcock for potatoes, and J. G. for hay. The winning entries for meat and game were exhibited, for which the best of the award. They were to-day offered at 1000 guineas, but the offer was refused, as also a subsequent offer of 1200 guineas. The show of cattle was poor, the principal prize-takers. The show as a whole was about the best that has been held here, the attendance being estimated at about 1500. The weather was fine, and the results generally were satisfactory. At the end of sale sheep prices were realized.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WATERLOO CUP MEETING.—SECOND DAY.

## LECTURES.

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA AS ALLIES AND COMPETITORS.

THE WATERLOO CUP MEETING.—SECOND DAY.

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

Fine warm genial weather attended the opening of the Victoria Croquet Club at Sunbury to-day, and the special train from Spencer-street was well packed when it started for the scene. At half-past 9 o'clock there could not have been less than 300 people on the ground, and the sport, if anything, was a slight improvement on that of the previous day. The games in most instances were strong, and, in consequence, there were some long and severe contests; but occasionally, owing to too much heat being allowed, very unsatisfactory and hasty croquet took place. Indeed, it was the general opinion that the slipping was very defective. There were also several decisions in the part of the judge which were received with marked dissatisfaction, and it was quite inexplicable how Mr. Pitt should have so far erred in his allotment of the points as to give the award to Fatinians in the course with which the former had the displayed underhand. Another glaring mistake in the same state (the Waterloo Cup) was to grant to that unlucky Little Lad, whose owner had the mortification to see the fair given in favour of Githes, who was well beaten by Mr. McQuade's Representative. There were other mistakes in the games, particularly with several blunders in the first stances, putting up the wrong spin, it may be imagined in everything there was much confusion, and not a little disappointment. On one of the occasions referred to, when the Sydney croquet Kingfisher met David from Bowral, the fair went for a long time, and David, from Bowral, who had the upper hand, was continually against Kingfisher and the Belfest party. So palpable was Kingfisher's victory that an explanation was about to be demanded, when the judge stated that he had given the points to Fatinians in the course with which the former had the displayed underhand. The disbanding of large standing armies among English-speaking peoples would be our majestic end attainable by this majestic means. Great Britain alone now virtually rules the world. Excluding the alliance of the old world with that of the new world, Wellington's policy of the fertility of the soil and the magnitude of its rivers—the Amazon, Mississippi, St. Lawrence, and others. It was urged that not only was it probable that America would in time become more thickly populated than Europe, but that she would be the nucleus of the United States would be larger than that of the United Kingdom. Mr. Cook said that in the possible, he did not say in the probable future, there lay, at a distance of not more than three centuries, an alliance, not a union of Great Britain, the United States, Australia, India, holding a position of commanding influence in the world.

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## OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

MELBOURNE, JULY 18.

We are at present quarrelling, not over any local matter, but about the affairs of Egypt. That section of political society called variously radical, liberal, and protectionist, has been somewhat suddenly smitten with a violent admiration for Arabi Pasha. They are to all appearance charmed with his enterprises in massacring Europeans, burning the city of Alexandria, and robbing the Treasury. They condemn Admiral Seymour and the British Government, and insist that the national spirit of the Nile country has been improperly checked. Their approval of the Arabi cause has occasioned a good deal of unfavorable admiration; but it must be confessed that the Radical party has herein shown a very interesting consistency, for there is, in fact, a remarkable correspondence between the Radicals of Victoria and the so-called Nationalists of Egypt. The only difference between Mr. Berry and Arabi Pasha is, that the one has an army to back him up, and the other had not.

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Assuming that either young woman, to wit, Miss Pulver, who wanted to get the examination-papers for the stolid, so as to avoid the necessity of qualifying in the regular way as a State-school teacher, I hear that in the office where the young gentleman works, whose virtue passed unscathed through the fiery trial of temptation to which he was subjected by Miss Pulver, that he has been sent by his comrades to covet, for his lack of chivalry in disclosing the young lady's secret. And here we come upon a curious question in casuistry. For without going into the further question of what his motive was, it is impossible not to perceive that the young gentleman had a very difficult and perplexing task to play. If he wished to be absolutely honest, he had before him the possible consequences of boy-scouting by his comrades, and if he wanted to be chivalrous, he risked the reputation of loyalty to his employer. In either case he was bound to get into trouble, and accordingly he got into trouble. The situation is quite dramatic. Judging by the conduct of the workmen in the printing office he was thinking, one would think they had plenty to occupy their minds just now, indulging in this sentimental exercise. But perhaps they were of opinion that the wants of their organization, against their comrades would help to mitigate their physical discomfort. And truly no want is a greater kind of comfort than weather which is raw and pinching, and occasionally foggy, and consequently depressing, and coincidentally muddy. The farmers and gardeners are complaining of too much wet, and green-grocers are, one would think, making fortunes by the high price of cabbages. Mr. Bent, recognising the vicious nature of this last augmentation of domestic expenditure, has raised the wages of railway workmen sixpence a day. He knows something about cabbages, and sympathises with those who cannot get them.

Mr. Bent is also applying himself to the subject of whistles. He is enterprising on all sides to cause something to be substituted for those hideous shriekings of the railway engines which make the day a misery, and the night a dream of torments. It is urged that bells could be made to do all the work of the whistles, and charm the ear instead of maddening it. But even bells are not an absolute joy.

In the matter of railways a man has just hanged himself, because he had been subjected to the shock of a railway collision. At least his medical attendant says so, and he ought to know. But it does not require an actual shock, that is, a physical shock, to madden a man, when railways are concerned. I remember a good many people going mad about fire, and 30 years ago, when there was so much speculation in railway shares and George Hudson was king. And coming down to the present time, Mr. Watson, the Victorian engineer, declares that Mr. Bent is driving his coach and horses into the jaws of destruction, for if the head of the line is proposed to make, it seems that a great many silly persons, and the want is greater than the need, will be converted into a future heritage of their children and their children's children! We are simply perpetuating the worst old world fandangos and monopoles. We are founding vast estates for future grasping, squeezing landlords to hold in defiance of all rights, and pocketing the rents. We are creating franchises, bribery, corruption, underhand scheming, and open violence extends day by day, to the utter ruin of the commonwealth and the riveting the fates of taxation and millions, to the aggrandizement of the land shark, the speculator, and the monopolist.

Finally provision is made for decisions and appeals in case of doubt regarding concessions and operations, and Government reserve "all mines and minerals under and within the lands granted, together with the right to extract and remove the same for the purpose of extracting and working mines, upon payment of just compensation to the grantees for loss, or injury done to the surface." It is hardly the mark to say that all that can be done by way of mining claim is to be done by the grantees. It is the mark of the land shark to propose to make, and the want is greater than the need. And again we see how easily it would be to be over-conscientious. An easy-going man would be put on anybody, and everybody who said he was a surveyor; but Mr. Watson is not easy-going. He thinks a railway surveyor should know something of engineering, and he remonstrates accordingly with the Minister of Railways. If he were a philosopher he would let the Minister of Railways have his way, having, however, first put his formal remonstrances in writing, in view of future difficulties.

From railways we come to tramways, a bill concerning which has been introduced into the Legislative Council, and as it is of a comprehensive nature it may easily supersede the one which by the Assembly has been given over to a select committee. Upon the whole, I do not think, that among speculating men, there is much enthusiasm about tramways; for what with the completeness, existing and prospective, of our railways, and the myriads of omnibuses and waggonettes by means of which we can get every where and beyond it, there is really no urgent demand for tramways. And hearings as continually do, the dangers of that mode of locomotion in the other colonies, we are not eager for it. I do not know any suburb of Melbourne with which it is not easy to communicate easily, speedily, safely, and economically. And in the tramway, so far as I can judge—for I never saw one—greatly differs the service, for my own part, I hope their establishment in this city is remote.

The absence of tramways is not due to any lack of energy will be seen just now by the extraordinary progress in building steam trams to be observed. There never was a time in the history of this city when so many houses were being put up. And they are of all kinds. I saw today a whole street being built of brick and plaster. They were detached villas, very stately, but very substantial, but I daresay every one them would let for at least £120 a year.

But in this building fever the Parliament Houses, in their gloomy, unfinished ugliness, The Masons' Society have met, and passed a resolution declaring the Grampian stone to be excellent, and that it ought to be used forthwith in the completion of the Legislative halls. But the masons want the work, and it is nothing to them if the Houses of Parliament were to disintegrate into an amorphous mound the year after they were put up. The opinion of the Masons' Society will hardly induce the contractor to begin using that weather-stained scaffolding, which is coming to be regarded as one of the sights of the metropolis.

And in the master of buildings, the Public Library trustees have asked the Government for £42,000 in order to put up more space for the books, the pictures, and the curiosities they have in charge. And, the Telegraph Office is to be enlarged and improved to the extent of £10,000. Also, Dr. Singleton entreats the benevolent to give him of their abundance to enliven his mission-

hall, where the savages of the slums are preached to and occasionally regaled with tea and buns.

But the Victoria-street bridge, which has been a building this twelvemonth and is not yet opened, is decided by competent engineers to be slipping from its foundations, a calamity which is to be regretted for many reasons; but which, as an illustration of panmony in public bodies, will accept the words of the old adage, and lowest tauder, is probably useful in its way. The new Prince's Bridge, which was to be commenced immediately six months ago, is still only in the plans, and likely them to remain. A private company would have had it up six years ago, the combined corporations will not see it erected six years hence.

## OUR WASTE LANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—There have been indications recently that encourage me to think that at last the dry bones are beginning to move, and that public attention is being directed to the question of the disposal of certain land areas. In common with others, I have from time to time employed voices and protest at the shameful alienation which has been, and is going on—at the utter and absolute failure of our land policy in one of its main ostensible objects, that is, the permanent settlement of portions of our land area. Some improvements on our waste have been pointed out, and over and over again, and alterations that would make the land better for the individual and the Commonwealth, and with your permission, I would add, draw the attention to your noble and patriotic efforts to do so. I do not think they were at this moment behind all the scenes of the drama just now being enacted upon the north-eastern corner of the dark continent. It is more than probable that the English Government know well what they are doing, and what they desire to do; but it is equally certain that some Victorian politicians think they know much better than either Mr. Gladstone or Admiral Seymour with regard to the production of opium and the opium trade. The Government has been somewhat suddenly smitten with a violent admiration for Arabi Pasha. They are to all appearance charmed with his enterprises in massacring Europeans, burning the city of Alexandria, and robbing the Treasury. They condemn Admiral Seymour and the British Government, and insist that the national spirit of the Nile country has been improperly checked. Their approval of the Arabi cause has occasioned a good deal of unfavorable admiration; but it must be confessed that the Radical party has herein shown a very interesting consistency, for there is, in fact, a remarkable correspondence between the Radicals of Victoria and the so-called Nationalists of Egypt. The only difference between Mr. Berry and Arabi Pasha is, that the one has an army to back him up, and the other had not.

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## Furniture &amp;c.

**B**LANKETS, 12-4, 15s. Edward Horden and Sons, 668, Bricksfield-hill. Weighing 13lb.

**FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS.** BRADLEY, NEWTON and LAMB, O'Connell and Spring streets.

**FURNITURE.—** Largest Show in the Colony. BRADLEY, NEWTON and LAMB.

**HALL FURNITURE, HASTINGS, and CHAIRS,** very handsome; the first ever shown in Sydney; just opened. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**HOTEL WAREHOUSE.** 100 George-street.

**DRAWING-ROOM CABINETS.** Early English, Anglo-Japanese, and Chippendale designs. Just opened. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**DRAWING-ROOM SUITES.** English taste; the very latest fashion in all works of inspection.

**DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.** Magnificent Suites in Walnut, Oak, and Mahogany. Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, &c., to match. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**FURNITURE.** Opened, 100 George-street.

**OCCASIONAL CHAIRS.** Some really magnificent examples of style and quality, never hitherto seen in the colony; just placed in the Showroom. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**WELL CABINETS.** Choice China, &c. Very elegant, just received. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**FRAME WORK for DRAWING-ROOM SUITES** and OCCASIONAL CHAIRS. A very extensive assortment in Chippendale, Early English, and other designs which can be supplied in any materials to meet the taste and requirements of buyers. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**FRAME WORK for DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.** Magnificent Suites in Walnut, Oak, and Mahogany. Solid Cabochon frames for upholstery. Open to inspection. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**NOVELTIES.** in Bouilots and BOW WINDOW SUITES. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, O'Connell.

**BEDSTEADS.** All sizes, at lowest prices. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**BRASS and PART BRASS BEDSTEADS.** very handsome; large assortment. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**BEDDING.** in various designs at lowest rates. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**BEDROOM SUITES.** complete, in various woods, and very handsome designs, with 7-fee wardrobes, or with smaller wardrobe and single room. Great variety. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**EIGHT-POUND BEDROOM SUITES.** The Economic Bedroom Suite, comprising wardrobe, chest drawers, washstand, dressing table, and glass, and two chairs. The lot for £1. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**WASHSTANDS.** with marble tops, 30s each. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

**CHEAP FURNITURE.** Whatnots, from 20s; Walnut Leo Tables, from 50s; Open Bookcases, from 35s; Chests Drawers, from 40s; Washstands, from 10s; Table, from 7s; Writing-tables, from 12s; Cupboards, from 20s; Cedar Sideboards, from 70s; Kitchen Dressers, from 30s; Kitchen Tables, from 10s; Folding Chairs, from 12s; Bedsteads, from 12s; Laundry Tables, and Glass O'Connell and Spring streets.

**HYDE PARK FURNISHING EXHIBITION,** Oxford-street.

To parties about Furnishing, it is your time to pay a visit to these very extensive premises, where you can be supplied with everything required for furnishing your home, and at prices that only competition. Every article is in plain figures, and to give the exact cost of each article in his bill of sale. At the time the proprietor has found it necessary to keep their establishment open until 10 o'clock every evening.

Mr. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Hyde Park, Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-street.

**HOUSES** furnished on Time Payments at the Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-street.

**FURNITURE AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.** DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE. DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. BEDROOM FURNITURE. LIBRARY FURNITURE. AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE. OFFICE FURNITURE. LIBRARY FURNITURE. BEDSTEADS, BEDDING. CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUM FURNISHING IRONMONGERY. ELECTRIC LIGHTS, WARMBLUTTER, CHINA, GLASSWARE, PICTURES, LAMPS, CLOCKS. FURNISH THROUGHOUT at ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.'S LABOUR BAZAAR, 266 and 267, Pitt-street.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

**THE AUSTRALIAN HOME-SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.**

To prevent fraud and deception, every genuine Home-Shuttle Machine bears the AUSTRALIAN COAT OF ARMS, and the words "MADE EXPRESSLY FOR M. MOSS & CO."

No. 1, Hand Machine, £1. No. 3, with treadle, £2.

See for Illustrated Price List, including a list of our general stock of household specialties.

HEDGERWHITE and CO., 416, George-street.

**F**OR those about to furnish would do well to pay a visit to COOK BROTHERS' Furniture Warehouse, where every household requisite can be obtained on the most approved time-payment system, and on the most favourable terms. Cook Brothers' has system of purchase.

COOK BROTHERS' Furniture Warehouse, Harris-street, Ultimo.

**MAKE YOUR PURCHASES AT THE ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.**

INEXPENSIVE Drawing and Dining Room Suites.

INEXPENSIVE Drawing-room Cabinets and Commodes.

INEXPENSIVE Whatnots and Music Cabinets.

INEXPENSIVE Drawing-rooms and Commodes.

INEXPENSIVE Hall Furniture.

INEXPENSIVE Bedsteads and Bedding.

INEXPENSIVE Writing-tables and Walnut.

INEXPENSIVE Toilet Palms, single and double.

INEXPENSIVE Marble Side Washstands, with Sets.

INEXPENSIVE Furniture of every kind.

**EVERYTHING** marked in plain figures at the lowest net cash price.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS, ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE, George-street, Sydney, next the Royal Hotel.

A VERY NICE LOT of Sample Drawing-rooms. Suites on view. POA, pretty patterns; prices, from £2 to 10s.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 426, George-street, Ultimo.

**A.** G. CHURCHWOOD, 147, York-street, for finest prepared Peppers and Spices; quality guaranteed.

## Auction Sales.

**HORSES, VEHICLES, and HARNESS.**

**WILLIAM INGLIS and CO.** will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, 244, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

All lots will be sold by auction.

Sale at the Bazaar daily, and at Campbellown as advertised.

Renting: Charge moderate, and best horses obtainable.

Heavy Draught, Cart, and Harness Horses.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, 244, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

For Heavy Draught, Cart, and Harness Horses, subject to trial.

To HEAVY CARRIERS, BRICK MAKERS, &c.

7 HEAVY HORSES, 4 BRICK DRAYS, HARNESS, &c.

To be sold at 52, Dowling-street, Glebe, on SATURDAY next, at 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. have received instructions from Mr. R. H. D. T. A. to sell by auction, at his residence, 222, Dowling-street, Glebe, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

A pair of heavy cart horses, out of well-bred mares, broken to saddle, single and double harness, well matched, and run well together.

HORSES FROM WHIEO,

20 HEAVY DRAUGHT and HARNESS HORSES, at the Camperdown Yards, on SATURDAY, 22nd instant.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. have received instructions from Mr. W. Williams, Esq., late Bathurst, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, 244, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

A pair of heavy cart horses, out of well-bred mares, broken to saddle, single and double harness, well matched, and run well together.

HORSES FROM WHIEO,

179 Allotments to choose from.

CALL FOR A FREE TRAM TICKET.

Vendor's instructions are to sell.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

BLANKETS, 12-4, lbs. Edward Horden and Sons, 668, Bricksfield-hill. Weighting 13lb.

## HOSES, VEHICLES, and HARNESS.

**G**EORGE KISS will be sold by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.

Regular Sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Campbellown any Saturday.

Library: In this department charges moderate, and best of charge. 2 draught horses.

TO BREEDERS, SPECULATORS, and OTHERS.

**A.** H. PRINCE and CO. will sell by auction, at their stores, Market-street, for our clients or others.

PRIME FRESH BUTTER, in Pound Rolls, SALT BUTTER.

Wagon wheel over 100 lbs.

20 lbs. 25 lbs. ditto.

30 lbs. ditto.

40 lbs. ditto.

50 lbs. ditto.

60 lbs. ditto.

70 lbs. ditto.

80 lbs. ditto.

90 lbs. ditto.

100 lbs. ditto.

110 lbs. ditto.

120 lbs. ditto.

130 lbs. ditto.

140 lbs. ditto.

150 lbs. ditto.

160 lbs. ditto.

170 lbs. ditto.

180 lbs. ditto.

190 lbs. ditto.

200 lbs. ditto.

210 lbs. ditto.

220 lbs. ditto.

230 lbs. ditto.

240 lbs. ditto.

250 lbs. ditto.

260 lbs. ditto.

270 lbs. ditto.

280 lbs. ditto.

290 lbs. ditto.

300 lbs. ditto.

310 lbs. ditto.

320 lbs. ditto.

330 lbs. ditto.

340 lbs. ditto.

350 lbs. ditto.

360 lbs. ditto.

370 lbs. ditto.

380 lbs. ditto.

390 lbs. ditto.

400 lbs. ditto.

410 lbs. ditto.

420 lbs. ditto.

430 lbs. ditto.

440 lbs. ditto.

450 lbs. ditto.

460 lbs. ditto.

470 lbs. ditto.

480 lbs. ditto.

490 lbs. ditto.

500 lbs. ditto.

510 lbs. ditto.

520 lbs. ditto.

530 lbs. ditto.

540 lbs. ditto.

550 lbs. ditto.

560 lbs. ditto.

570 lbs. ditto.

580 lbs. ditto.

590 lbs. ditto.

600 lbs. ditto.

610 lbs. ditto.

620 lbs. ditto.

630 lbs. ditto.

640 lbs. ditto.

650 lbs. ditto.

660 lbs. ditto.

670 lbs. ditto.

## Meetings.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

TO THE MAYOR OF MANLY.

We, the undersigned, Shareholders of the Municipality of Manly, request you to call a Public Meeting to PROTEST against the proposed ALIENATION of our RESERVES of Manly.

Thomas A. Strickland  
John Townsend  
J. E. Cawte  
H. E. Russell  
Philip Collier  
and others.

Sunday, 17th July, 1882.

In accordance with the above Resolution, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Manly, THIS EVENING, the 1st instant, at 8 p.m.

JOHN L. LOUGH,  
Mayor of Manly.

## HAY, CORN, AND GENERAL PRODUCE

## SELLERS ASSOCIATION.—COMMITTEE MEETING THIS

EVENING.—Mr. SAMUEL EVERETT, Secretary.

The Protection and Political Reform Leagues holds a

GENERAL MEETING of members THIS EVENING, Temper-

ance Hall, to consider the shameful drumming mode of plundering

of our lands. C. R. LUDWIG, Secretary.

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly Members' MEETING advertised to take place

THIS EVENING, July 22, will be POSTPONED till the following

TUESDAY.

DAVID WALKER, Gen. Sec.

## N. S. W. FREEMASONS' ORPHAN SOCIETY, ENGLAND CONSTITUTION.

The Half-yearly General Court of this Society will be held at

the Hotel Victoria, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at 8 p.m., for the transaction of general and other business.

(Signed) R. L. WORTHY, Secretary.

## A MEETING of the Committee of the TRADE

DEPARTMENT of New South Wales, THIS EVEN-

ING, at 6 o'clock.

CHETWYND, Secretary.

Office, 181 Pitt-street.

## O. O. F. STYLISH Encampment, No. 1 MURKIN, Sydney, 7.30.

I. S. NIGHT.—The Officers and Members of HARMONY

LODGE, No. 18, are particularly requested to attend our

MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m., at the Room of Officers

for Masonic Charter, 181 Pitt-street, Sydney.

MUNICIPAL LODGE, CIRCLE, S.C., PREMPT.—Monthly

Meeting, with this Evening. C. RAILLEY, Sec.

MASONIC.—Lodge, No. 67, S. C.—Regular

Meeting, Monday, Noontime, 181 Pitt-street.

UNIVERSITY Musical Society.—The General Annual

Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, July 27, at 8 p.m.

NOTICE TO THE FISHERMEN OF PORT JACKSON, BOTANY BAY, BROKEN BAY, and Others.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held next Friday, Wednesday, 21st July, 1882, at 8 o'clock p.m., to

discuss the late Act in regard to the use of nets

allowed to be used by Fishermen.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Hon. Sec.

## COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the next Half-yearly MEETING

of the Directors of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the Head Banking-office of the Company,

in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 1st of August, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon.

Notice is given to the Officers and Directors for rotation

of the half-yearly meeting, and to those who have been

engaged in temporary or other business that may be brought

before the meeting in conformity with the requirements of the Ord. of Settlements.

By order of the Directors.

T. A. DIBBLE, General Manager.

Sydney, 6th June, 1882.

H.—Notice is given for the office of Directors required by the

Half-yearly General Meeting of the Company of their intention to

nominate Directors for each office fourteen days, at least, previous

to such election, exclusive of the day of election, and of the

day of the next meeting.

It is hereby notified that the Hon. Mr. LEVY, M.L.C., a

shareholder, has given the requisite notice that he is

a CANDIDATE for the vacant office of Director in this Bank.

T. A. DIBBLE, General Manager.

MOUNTAIN GOLD-MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, COOPLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be

held at the office of the Company, Exchange, Sydney, THIS

DAY, FRIDAY, July 1st, 1882, at 12 o'clock p.m.

Notice is given to Directors and Shareholders, and transact

such other business necessary.

C. J. BUCKLAND, Secretary.

THE SYDNEY FREEHOLD LAND, BUILDING,

AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING

of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Town Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 1st of August, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon.

Notice is given to Directors and to transact any other busi-

ness that may be brought forward in conformity with the me-

ments of the Ordinance.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES WENTON, Manager.

Sydney, 16th July, 1882.

Alfred C. Gaunt, Esq., has given the requisite notice that he is

a candidate for the office of Director.

THE CASTLEMAINE BREWERY AND MALT-

WATER COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the next ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, at 3 p.m. on

MONDAY, 21st August.

Business:

1. To receive the report of the Directors, and the balance-sheet

for the seven months ending 30th June, 1882.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Hon. Jeremiah Brie

M.L.C., Pitt-street.

3. To elect two Auditors in the room of Messrs. George Durkin and Frank Reiter, both of whom are eligible for

selection.

4. And to transact any other business that may be brought

before the meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS MAGNEY, Secretary.

Sydney, 16th July, 1882.

NOTICE is given that the next ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at

the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, at 3 p.m. on

MONDAY, 21st August.

Business:

1. To receive the report of the Directors, and the balance-sheet

for the seven months ending 30th June, 1882.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Hon. Jeremiah Brie

M.L.C., Pitt-street.

3. To elect two Auditors in the room of Messrs. George Durkin and Frank Reiter, both of whom are eligible for

selection.

4. And to transact any other business that may be brought

before the meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board.

W. E. EBELWHITE, Manager.

Sydney, 16th July, 1882.

NOTICE is given that the next ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at

the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, at 3 p.m. on

MONDAY, 21st August.

Business:

1. To receive the report of the Directors, and the balance-sheet

for the seven months ending 30th June, 1882.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Hon. Jeremiah Brie

M.L.C., Pitt-street.

3. To elect two Auditors in the room of Messrs. George Durkin and Frank Reiter, both of whom are eligible for

selection.

4. And to transact any other business that may be brought

before the meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board.

ALEXANDER BOWMAN, Secretary.

THE VALE OF CLYWD AND LITHGOW

VALLEY COAL AND COPPER-SMELTING

COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING

of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the

Company's Office, 331, George-street, Sydney (over Mr.

Latimer, Esq.), on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1882, at 3 o'clock

pm.

Business:

1. To receive the report of the Directors, and the balance-sheet

for the six months ending 30th June, 1882.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Hon. Jeremiah Brie

M.L.C., Pitt-street.

3. To elect two Auditors in the room of Messrs. George Durkin and Frank Reiter, both of whom are eligible for

selection.

4. And to transact any other business that may be brought

before the meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.

Sydney, 16th July, 1882.

NOTICE is given that the next ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at

the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, at 3 p.m. on

MONDAY, 21st August.

Business:

1. To receive the report of the Directors, and the balance-sheet

for the six months ending 30th June, 1882.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Hon. Jeremiah Brie

M.L.C., Pitt-street.

3. To elect two Auditors in the room of Messrs. George Durkin and Frank Reiter, both of whom are eligible for

selection.

4. And to transact any other business that may be brought

before the meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board.

W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Sydney, 16th July, 1882.

NOTICE is given that the next ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be

